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the advantages of an edition published nearly a quarter of a century ago, and supplements these with new matter which ought to make the third edition the standard work on the Conflict of Laws.

A. S. F.

THE LAW OF CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. By LEWIS HOCHHEIMER, of the Baltimore Bar. Pp. 566. Baltimore: The Baltimore Book Co. 1904.

As the first edition is out of print, this book, as is stated in its preface, is practically a new work. It is not and has not been intended as a voluminous and detailed treatise on criminal law, but as a book, short and concise and at the same time comprehensive, and as such it well fills the position for which it is intended. While the text itself is entirely free from quotations both from cases and from other authors, the citations of important cases, English as well as American, are numerous, and have been brought down to the date of publication of this edition. The subject matter of the book is grouped under four different heads: "General Doctrines," "Procedure," "Special Proceedings," and "Specific Offences," but of the entire 566 pages only 251 are devoted to "General Doctrines" and "Specific Offences," while of the remainder, 201 pages are taken up with "Procedure" and "Special Proceedings." However, the brevity and conciseness of statement, together with but this short space devoted to the principles of criminal law, while making the book of less value as a text-book, greatly increases its usefulness to the practising attorney, and this usefulness is further augmented by the fact that the sections of the book dealing with procedure and special proceedings both include numerous forms and seem to be specially complete and comprehensive.

J. K. F.

NOTES ON RECENT LEADING ARTICLES IN LEGAL PERIODICALS.

ALBANY LAW JOURNAL.—July.

The Law of the Constitution in Relation to the Election of President. J. Hampton Dougherty. The first point that is taken up by the author of this article is that of the appointment of electors under the provisions of the Constitution. We are told, "So comprehensive and unfettered is the grant, so omnipotent the power of the legislature, that it may not only itself choose the electors, or confer the privilege of election upon the people, to be exercised in districts, or by a vote upon a general ticket throughout the state at large, but it may even go so far as to give the power of appointment to the judiciary of a state, or to any body or person." "Thus at the threshold of the electoral system arises a question of transcendent moment, which is, has the organic law of the United States, in clothing a state legislature with plenary power to appoint electors, elevated the legislature of the state above and beyond the state Constitution?" The author does not attempt to answer